Major Power Struggle Is Reported Among Nicaragua Rebel Leaders

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SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 22 - A major guan Opposition does not replace the internal power struggle is again split-lold F.D.N. as the main rebel organiza-ting the Nicaraguan guerrilla move-tion," one rebel official said ment, threatening the rebels' political The F.D.N. stands in Spanish for the leadership at a time when they are Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the

The infighting appears to be a continuation of a long-simmering conflict that has pitted one faction headed by Arturo José Cruz against another, stronger faction led by Adolfo Calero.

There are strong rumors among key with the outcome as to which of the two men will come out on top still in doubt.

An American official said that the infighting was "vicious" and that Mr. to get Cruz."

But they may be surprised to find the official added, refusing to been successful. elaborate.

Move From Office Reported

Neither Mr. Cruz nor Mr. Calero could be reached for comment today. but a rebel spokesman in Miami said Mr. Cruz had removed his personal effects from his office in the rebel headquarters there. The spokesman and other officials denied that Mr. Cruz had resigned, but they acknowledged that there were "problems" that had yet to be resolved.

Mr. Cruz and Mr. Calero, along with Alfonso Robelo, are the three top leaders of the American-backed United Nicaraguan Opposition organization, which is being financed by \$100 million in renewed American aid.

Mr. Cruz's followers said in interviews last week that internal rebel changes that the Administration has promised to Congress had been obstructed. They said they were tired of being railroaded by Mr. Calero, by the Central Intelligence Agency and by the general secretary of the rebel um-brella group, Leonardo Somarriba.

We're supposed to be allies, but the fact is that Calero and his people treat us like enemies and have done everything they can to undercut us, threaten us and see to it that the United Nicara-

trying to stage a new offensive, according to several American and rebel officials.

The stage and the was formed by Mr. Calero that was formed by the C.I.A. in Honduras five years ago. The United Nicaraguan Opposition was ostensibly formed under American pressure to create a broader rebel movement and subsume the F.D.N.

Both rebel and American officials said the internal rebel power struggle rebel and American officials that rebel had pitted the State Department personnel changes may be in the offing,

agency generally backing Mr. Calero.
But if Mr. Cruz and his followers either resign or denounce the workings of the rebel front, it could cause serious Calero and his followers were "trying political problems for the Reagan Administration, which must certify to Congress that efforts to broaden and which direction the final changes fall liberalize the rebel movement have

Seen as Broadening Appeal

Mr. Cruz. one of the more liberal leader among Nicaraguan exiles, has been seen as an essential figure in the move to widen the rebels' appeal and to help erase their image as a puppet army led by exiled army officers who served under the former dictatorship and were paid by the C.I.A.

The rebels' internal conflict began when Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo were imposed on Mr. Calero in the American-backed effort to form the United Nicaraguan Opposition. Since then, several rebel officials said, Mr. Calero and Mr. Somarriba have outmaneuvered Mr. Cruz and officials loyal to him in the rebel directorate.

Such tensions go to the root of Nicaragua's civil war. Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo are former senior Sandinista officials who say they are fighting to recover a necessary revolution that they contend was stolen by Marxists.

Mr. Somarriba is a former Esso manager, and Mr. Calero is the former head of Coca-Cola in Nicaragua. They were never supporters of major social change in Nicaragua and appear to have a more conservative and more powerful following among Nicaraguan. exiles than Mr. Cruz or Mr. Robelo.